

eruca pomonae in Indiana. He writes: "In looking over a miscellaneous collection of unplaced Coleoptera, which I have recently mounted, I find a specimen of *Galeruca pomonae* in the collection, taken in Laporte County, Indiana, on August 26, 1904."

A new genus and a new species of Neuroptera.

BY NATHAN BANKS.

Our two small species of *Acanthaclisis* have long been recognized as not true members of that genus; I therefore propose a new genus as follows:

Paranthaclisis n. gen.

I establish this genus for *Acanthaclisis congener* Hagen and *A. hageni* Banks. It is readily known from *Acanthaclisis* by the fact that in the hind wings the anal vein runs into the margin of wing and is connected to the first branch of the cubitus by a cross-vein (in *Acanthaclisis* the anal runs into the first branch of the cubitus). The radial sector is connected to radius by only 10 or 12 cross veins (in *Acanthaclisis*, 20 or 30); in both wings the branches of the cubitus, instead of running directly to the margin, are bent outward, so as to give the appearance of a vein parallel to hind margin. The outer spur of each tibia is bent at a right angle near its middle.

Ululodes arizonensis n. sp.

Closely allied to *U. albifrons* Banks, having annulate antennæ, white hair on face, etc. It differs (1) in larger size, expanse 60 mm. (*albifrons* about 50 mm. or less); (2) in more brown hair near base of antennæ; (3) in having the base of antennal club and several joints before it wholly pale yellowish; (4) in that the last dorsal segment of abdomen is pale and has an isolated black spot each side near tip (in *albifrons* is a black stripe each side); (5) in that the forewings are scarcely emarginate at end of median vein (in *albifrons* this emargination is very distinct); (6) in that the superior appendages of the ♂ are more geniculate at base, and more bent downward and inward, so that, seen from the side, the tip of the abdomen shows an even curve (in *albifrons* these pieces project more outward).

Four specimens from Palmerlee, Arizona (Biederman[†]). The female shows four spots on each hind wing; one large, on hind margin toward base; one just behind the pterostigma, one on hind margin behind the last, and another somewhat basad of the latter.